ALL INDIANA DOES HONOR TO THE CANDIDATE HERE.

The Entire State Represented at the Great Meeting Held in Indianapolis.

VISITORS THIRTY THOUSAND

GATES IN ONE DAY.

And to These Must Be Added the Many Thousands Already Within the City.

SPEECH AT THE COURTHOUSE

TWENTY THOUSAND PEOPLE WITHIN SOUND OF HIS VOICE.

The Distinguished Guest Given as Ovation That Was Flattering in the Extreme.

SHOWED RESULT OF DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE'S PROPHECIES.

Capt. W. E. English and Col. Curtis F. loads of passengers. Guild, Jr., Also Heard-The Preliminry Speeches.

Indianapolis yesterday will go down as an Part of this immense crowd came in on and 125,000. Throughout the gas belt and epoch in the history of Indiana politics. It special trains while all the regular trains at Winchester and Richmond, yesterday, was a triumphant close to his second day on every road and from every direction

Rarely if ever does it fall to the lot of man to receive such a testimonial of the honor and esteem in which he is held. His reception has been talked of for weeks, but it exceeded the hopes of even the most sanguine of the local Republicans who had it in charge.

It was expected that he would be greeted with the record-breaking crowd of the campaign, and he was. It was about the biggest crowd ever seen in Indianapolis. Not only the people of Indianapolis, but from nearly every county in the State assembled to do him honor and from every heart and tongue were heard the glad shouts of his

All the windows and places of observation along the line of march from the train to the speaker's stand in the courthouse yard were bespoken early in the morning and FAVORS two hours before his arrival in the afternoon every place was filled with eager and enthusiastic people anxious to extend a welcome to the candidate of their choice. It was Republican day in earnest and there were few Democrats in evidence. Everybody wore a Roosevelt badge and everybody tried to outdo his neighbor in shouting his praise. Colonel Roosevelt's arrival, But He Cannot Commit This Country which was expected at 4 o'clock, was delayed but fifteen minutes.

SHOUTS SENT UP. When it was finally announced that the train had arrived and that Governor Roosevelt was on his way to the courthouse, a thrill ran through the great multitude of | reply of the United States to the recent people that had assembled around the French note, the reply being sent by the Arrive Evansvillespeaker's stand in the courthouse yard and secretary of state to the French charge the vast concourse of people began shout- d'affaires, M. Thiebaut, on Oct. 10: ing and yelling like they were mad. The speakers who had been addressing the crowd while awaiting the Governor's appearance were no longer heeded, the demonstration of the crowd making it almost | for the future impossible to have heard one's own voice. basis of negotiation put forward in the

hush of expectancy. All eyes watched with eager gaze the window in the county clerk's office through which the Governor would have to descend to the speaker's stand as if their hopes of eternal salvation depended upon the man who should soon confront them. Colonel Roosevelt's appearance on the speaker's stand in the courthouse yard was the signal for one of the grandest ovations ever accorded to a candidate for political honors.

THE DEMONSTRATION. The great sea of people that had been waiting for hours, as if moved by a common impulse, began a demonstration the like of which was scarcely ever equaled in Indianapolis. The great crowd surged back and forth like a waving wheat field. As far as the eye could see there was nothing but people. In front of the stand the great crowd was packed to the middle of Market close as sardines in a box. There was not an available inch of ground that was not occupied. Every window in the Baldwin block, which occupies square facing the speakers' stand on the west, the balconies and windows of Tomlinson Hall on the north side of Market street and at least a square away from the speakers' stand and the windows of the courthouse were filled with eager, excited people all lending their cheers and waving their handkerchiefs in glad acclaim of Colonel Roosevelt's arrival. A conservative estimate of the crowd that encompassed the speakers' stand places it at twenty

thousand. It was just ten minutes of 5 o'clock when Attorney General William L. Taylor who was known to be with the Roosevelt party, appeared at the top of the steps leading from the window in the county clerk's office to the speakers' stand. His appearance was greeted with loud and prolonged applause, Mr. Taylor was followed by Charles A. Bookwalter and Capt. William E. English and again the walting multitude gave a mighty roar of approval. Following Mr. English came Governor Roosevelt and the demonstration that followed description. The air fairly trembled with the tremendous outburst of tions at an early day." enthusiastic applause with which the crowd welcomed him

A TREMENDOUS OVATION. Cheer after cheer, men yelling like mad, women waving their handkerchiefs, hundreds of hats tossed in the air created a the first to enter Peking is incorrect. The if ever outrivaled. In the wake of Colonel Roosevelt, as he descended the stair were H. S. New, Col. Charles L. Jewett, Hon. H.

H. Hanna, Governor Mount, Admiral Brown, Col. W. T. Durbin and many other prominent Republicans. All were given an enthusiastic reception as they entered the

stand.

The great crowd began to assemble around the courthouse early in the afternoon, and at least an hour before the special carrying Governor Roosevelt and his party was due the streets in the vicinity of the courthouse were nearly impassable. For once the attractions of the carnival were forgotten, the steady stream of people which on Tuesday and Wednesday had poured incessantly into the magic circle wended its way eastward, forgetting everything else but the opportunity of hearing Governor Roosevelt speak.

tic shouts of his admirers, and it was only necessary for some ardent Democrat more bold than his followers to mention CAME THROUGH THE UNION STATION | the name of Bryan to raise such a din that his voice was as completely lost as though he had suddenly lost it. Pretty girls decorated with Roosevelt badges were thicker than bees in a hive and even the small boy for once forget the partisanship of his father and lent his shrill treble to the incessant shouting for Roosevelt. THE IMMENSE CROWDS.

From early yesterday morning until late in the evening the roadway and sidewalks of Illinois street leading from the Union VAST CROWD AT RICHMOND Station were crowded with people; the air was full of patriotic music from dozens of bands and drum corps and the thousands of people were adorned with McKinley and Roosevelt buttons and badges. These people hailed from all sections of the State, and towns and cities in neighboring States and they came here to-day to pay tribute to the Republican nominee for Vice President, Theodore Roosevelt.

Never in the history of the Hoosier capital has there been so many people in Indianapolis on one day and they were all imbued with a patriotic spirit and yelled for prosperity and the Republican ticket. TO PIECES The Union Station was packed all day. campaign tour in Indiana to-day. Seldom, When the special trains arrived the con- if ever, in the history of the State, has gestion was great and it was some time | there been such demonstrations in honor before the multitude of people thinned out of a candidate for public office. Beand wended their way toward Washington | fore the Governor leaves Evansville tostreet, where they crowded that thorough- night nearly one million people will have fare. As soon as one immense crowd was | seen and heard him (or tried to hear and disposed of other special and regular trains | see him.) Those who accompanied him on pulled into the station and deposited their his journey say the crowds at all stopping

THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE. experienced such a busy day and the at- heard the Governor yesterday afternoon taches of the Union Station were of opinion that over 20,000 people passed through | crowd on the streets of this city last Governor Theodore Roosevelt's visit to the gates during the day and evening. evening was estimated at between 100,000 were loaded and carried many extra cars. (CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

ANSWER OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE FRENCH NOTE.

President McKinley Not Wholly in Accord with the Propositions Submitted.

IMMEDIATE

IN REGARD TO NEGOTIATIONS FOR

INDEMNITY AND REPARATION,

to the Proposed Plan of Occupying Chinese Cities.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 .- Following is the

"The government of the United States agrees with that of France in recognizing

owers interested and would be eased to see the negotiations begun imediately upon the usual verification of credentials. It may be convenient to enumerate the classes of the memorandum and to add some observations dictated by the attitude of the United States in the resent circumstances.

"First-The punishment of the parties who may be designated by the representatives of the powers at Peking. "The Chinese government has already indicated its intention to punish a number of those responsible for the recent disorders. The representatives of the powers at Peking may suggest additions to that list when negotiations are entered upon. "Second-The continuance of the interdiction against the importation of arms. "It is not understood that this interdiction is to be permanent, and the duration of it and the details of its regulation seem a proper subject of discussion by the

"Third-Equitable indemnities for the sovernments, corporations and private in-"This in an object desired by all the pow-The Russian government has sug-

gested that in case of protracted divergence of views, this matter might be commended to the consideration of the international court of arbitration of The Hague. The President thinks this suggestion worthy the attention of the powers. "Fourth-The organization in Peking of

permanent guard for the legations. "The government of the United States is unable to make any permanent engagement of this nature without the autnorization of the legislative branch, but in the present emergency we have stationed in Peking an adequate legation guard. "Fifth-The dismantling of the forts at

"The President reserves the expression of ion as to this measure, penging the receipt of further information in regard to the situation in China. "Sixth-The military occupation of two

or three points on the road from Tien-Tsin to Peking. "The same observation which has been made in reference to No. 4 applies also to this proposition. The President is unable mit the United States to a permanent participation in such occupation but he thinks it desirable that the powers shall obtain from the Chinese government the assurance of their right to guard their egations in Peking, and to have the means of unrestricted access to them whenever

"The President believes that the govern ments of France and the other powers will see in the reservations we have made no obstacle to the initiation of negotiations on the lines suggested, and he hopes it will be found practicable to begin such negotia-

Russians Were First.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 11.-War correspondents of Japanese newspapers say that the story of the British having been demonstration the like of which is seldom Russians were before them, but the British were first at the legations. The town of damaged more than Tien-Tsin or Peking.

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

REPUBLICANS AROUSED BY COL. ROOSEVELT'S CAMPAIGN TOUR.

Hundreds of Thousands of People Have Turned Out to See and Hear the New Yorker.

Everywhere could be heard the enthusias- | KEPT BUSY IN THE GAS BELT

THRONGS OF ENTHUSIASTS.

Monster Demonstrations at Marion, Fairmount, Alexandria, Anderson, Muncie, Winchester.

WHERE ROOSEVELT STOOD ON A HILL IN GLEN MILLER PARK,

And Spoke Earnestly in Reply to Some of Bryan's Misstatements and Ludicrous Arguments.

Governor Roosevelt will conclude his places have been enormous, ranging from five to forty thousand. This does not in-Superintendent Zion said he had never clude the multitude at Indianapolis which or witnessed the parade last night. The more people turned out than ever before at political rallies.

The crowds at some of the points visited by Governor Roosevelt are thus estimated: Hammond, 5,000 to 10,000; Lafayette, 30,000 to 40,000; Frankfort, 10,000 to 15,000; Logansport, 10,000 to 15,000; Peru, 10,000 to 12,000; Wabash, 15,000 to 20,000; Huntington, 7,000 to 16,000; Fort Wayne, 40,000; Marion, 25,000; Alexandria, 8,000 to 10,000; Anderson, 15,000; Muncie, 25,000 to 30,000; Winchester, 10,000 to 15,000; Richmond, 30,000 to 40 000.

Many of the villages, towns and cities in the western and southern portions of the State will honor Governor Roosevelt to-day, and if the weather be fair the crowds will be large. Following is the itinerary of to-day's trip:

Leave Indianapolis-Via Vandalia line 9:10 a. m. Arrive Plainfield-Leave Plainfield-10:20 a. m. Arrive Greencastle- " Leave Greencastle- " 11:10 a. m. Arrive Brazil-Leave Brazil-Arrive Terre Haute- " Leave Terre Haute-Via Southern Indiana R. R. 1:30 p. m. Leave Linton-

Arrive Linton-Arrive Vincennes-Via Pennsyl-Leave Vincennes-Via E. & T. H. Arrive Princeton-

vania lines 4:00 p. m. Leave Princeton-

MARION TO RICHMOND.

Features of the Demonstration in Honor of Governor Roosevelt.

Governor Roosevelt's second day's campaigning in Indiana began at Marion yesterday about 8 o'clock a. m. The morning A salute of cannon was fired and immediately the crowd became stilled in a

mediately the crowd became stilled in a about two miles out of the city. The special train arrived at Marion between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning and pulled out into the country to give the people on board an opportunity to have a quiet night's rest from the fatigue of the day before.

and looked out on a field of corn. During the morning some one remarked that although the Governor slept in the midst of a cornfield, his voice was not husky. At 7 o'clock the people on the train were awakened by the sounds of campaign horns and the noise of cheering that came across the fields from the city. About 8 o'clock the train moved into the city and stopped at the Adams-street crossing of the Panhandle road. There carriages were waiting for the Roosevelt party and the crowd at once rushed back to the

Governor's car. He was cheered when he appeared and started for his carriage. Marion was in gay attire in honor of Governor Roosevelt's visit and the people were prepared to give him a royal reception. Major George W. Steele, who has seen many crowds in Marion, estimated yesterday's crowd at 25,000. The fact that the hour of the Marion meeting was very early caused the Republican leaders to look on the big assemblage as somewhat phenomenal. There was a street parade which was led by a company of several hundred veterans from the soldiers' home. Governor Roosevelt spoke from a stand in the courthouse yard. On Fourth street the veterans formed in two ranks and the

split the air with their enthusiastic shouting of the following: "We ride, we shout, we yell right out, We make our presence felt; We are all for Teddy. Rough and Ready,

Governor's carriage passed between the

lines of old soldiers. There was a company

of mounted Rough Riders in the procession

and they saluted the Governor and fairly

Theodore Roosevelt. Another organization in the parade that attracted attention was Company A, Onehundred-and-sixtleth Regiment. This company was in Cuba during the war, but did not get into the fighting. About sixty of them turned out to do honor to Colonel Roosevelt. Hundreds of dainty handkerchiefs fluttered along the line of march, which showed that the women were as enthusiastic as the men. There was a drum corps of about twenty-four pieces composed of young men which also made a

Governor Roosevelt was introduced to pared with September, 1899, of about \$3,the thousands of assembled people by 750,000; cattle and hogs, \$2,965,289, an in-Hiram Browniee, of Marion, and made a

short speech in which he practically covered the ground gone over by him on Wednesday in his shorter speeches. At the conclusion of his talk he was roundly cheered and a great crowd followed his carriage to the Big Four station.

committee there had a platform crected within a few feet of the railway track and Governor Roosevelt had to go but a few steps. He was greeted by another enthusiastic crowd and for a few minutes talked to the people about trade conditions as they exist now, comparing them with those that existed in 1896. He emphasized the assertion that people should have confidence in the man that does what he promises and he naturally thought that people who have been deceived once by a man would be suspicious of him thereafter. He pointed out that Bryan had fooled the peo-WHERE HE YESTERDAY TALKED TO ple by the statements he made in his campaign of 1896 concerning silver and gold. Prosperity came despite Bryan's predic-

The train was not scheduled to stop at Summitville, but there was a crowd at the station and the special stopped long enough for Governor Roosevelt to shake the hand of a number of people.

The next stop was at Alexandria, which was reached about 9:25. Here there was a crowd of from 8,000 to 10,000 people. The train was saluted by the firing of cannon and great cheering. It was a great outpouring of the people of the gas belt. Governor Roosevelt was introduced to the audience by ex-Senator Harlan. So great was the desire of the crowd to hear him speak that many men and boys climbed to the top of the Governor's car, within hearing distance of the platform, which had been erected about two hundred feet away. Governor Roosevelt said he desired (CONTINUED ON ELEVENTH PAGE.)

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE THAT THE COUNTRY IS PROSPERING.

In National Banks the People Have \$2,507,248,557 and in Savings Institutions \$2,134,471,130.

BIG GAIN OVER A YEAR AGO

FIGURES FROM A STATEMENT BY THE CURRENCY CONTROLLER.

Former Resident of Muncle Critically Ill at Washington-Condition of

George M. Allen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.-The controller of the currency has completed an abstract of the reports of the condition of all the naclose of business Sept. 1, 1900.

The summary shows that the aggregate loans and discounts of the banks were \$2,-686,759,640, and the aggregate individual deposits \$2,507,248,557. A comparison of these period between June and September there was an increase of \$63,247,439 in loans and discounts and \$49,155,799 in individual de-

The number of banks reporting on June 29 was 3,732, and the number reporting on Sept. 5 was 3,872, an increase of 140. The work of compiling the returns from the that during the year ended June 30, 1900, 5:00 p. m. | the aggregate resources of these institutions has increased \$185,743,039; the deposits 6:15 p. m. in the banks have risen in amount from on June 30 of the current year, an increase ing the year from 5,079,742 to 5,370,109, and

the average deposits from \$385.99 to \$397.47. acute Bright's disease, the attack developing with great suddenness. Mr. Turner was appointed an usher at the White House during President Harrison's administration. When Mr. Cleveland came in the second time Turner lost his position on partisan grounds, he being a devoted Republican. President McKinley reinstated Governor Roosevelt awoke very early him in 1897. Although too young to be subject to military duty Turner enlisted in the closing years of the civil war and served faithfully to the end of that con-

George M. Allen is reported as being in about the same condition he was last night. He took a little nourishment to-day, but

The postoffice at Chetwyn, Morgan county, has been ordered discontinued after Oct. 15. mail to Martinsville to be distributed by rural free delivery.

XXX The population of the State of Connecticut, as officially announced by the Census Bureau to-day, is 908,355. In 1890 the population was 746,258. The census for this year shows an increase of 162,097, or 21.76 per

Probably with a view to having the United States representation on The Hague board of arbitration complete in case there should be occasion to refer to that body for settlement some of the Chinese indemnity questions, as suggested by Russia, the President is making an effort to secure a suitable colleague for ex-President Harrison in place of ex-President Cleveland. who has been unable to accept the post of arbitrator. To-day the tender was made to another person, but pending his acceptance it was not deemed proper to make known his name.

Dr. Oscar Loew, for two years past connected with the agricultural department as an expert in physiological chemistry, has resigned to accept a position as lecturer in the Agricultural College of the Imperial University of Tokio, Japan. The new pothe agricultural department could offer, carrying a salary of \$7,000 a year. He came te America from Munich. XXX

The September monthly statement of the

exports of domestic products, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows as follows: (CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

Says Even St. Paul, with a Filipino Badge on His Breast and a 16-to-1 Banner, Could Not Win.

DANGEROUS MAN

IN STATE AFFAIRS HE WOULD B LIKE A BULL AMONG CROCKERY.

A Dreamy Idealist, Who Is All Right in His Place, but Not Fitted to Be President.

THAT BRISTLES WITH NEW POINTS AGAINST THE NEBRASKAN.

Bryan Incompetent to Deal with Trusts or Other Public Questions -McKinley's Election Necessary.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 11.-Gen. Edward S. Bragg, a lifelong Democrat, who served several terms in Congress and was minister to Mexico under President Cleveland, to-night addressed an audience that filled Pabst Theater. He spoke in response to a call signed by a number of Gold Dem, ocrats. The general advocated the election of McKinley and Roosevelt. He was given a great ovation. His remarks were confined to the subjects of money, trusts, militarism and imperialism. He dwelt at length on the money question, and criticised Mr. Bryan throughout. General

Bragg said in part: "It will be from the standpoint of a national Democrat by education, conviction and affiliation, I may say, and from heredity-that I speak to-night, extending in some regard beyond mere party duty to the more exalted duty of every loyal citizen in the land to rally in the defense and support of his country in times of danger, trouble or need, foreign or domestic, and never by word, act or deed 'give aid or comfort to its enemies.

"It matters not how specious the plea, how earnest and honest the pleader, charm he never so sweetly, or never so wisely, the American ear may listen but the heart is sealed against its influence. The fate of the Democratic party since the war of the rebellion is but a rehearsal of the fate of the Federal and Whig parties, and the cause of it the same. It failed as a party organization to grasp the situation and give the unwavering strength of its great power, to take refuge in a syndicate that reprewithout reserve, to aid in putting down the rebellion. I hate to say it, but it is true; and for years, the name 'Democrat' was an opprobrious one, all over this country. of the reports of the condition of all the na-tional banks in the United States at the party whom individually the people honored, and when they were ignored it was not for want of confidence in them but of a dis-

trust of their followers. "Looking over the history of the past and omparing it with the present, it seems beyond possibility that any party or any can-didate, no matter upon what high plane of the previous call, shows that during the of morals, of sympathy for the oppressed or of constitutional rights he affects to plant himself, can succeed in reaching the support of the electors of the United States when, in the face of bloody war, he classifies the treacherous Aguinaldo as a patriot and his guerrilla bands who are shooting down our soldiers as subjects of our sympathy, if not of our open commen-

"I may not read the political horoscope correctly, but it is my sincere conviction that were St. Paul to be rehabilitated with mutual savings institutions of the country has recently been completed, which shows l6 to 1 painted upon his banner nothing but MAJORITY OF AMERICAN LEAGUE signal defeat would await him.

A DREAMY FATALIST. "Mr. Bryan is an honest if not a practical man. He believes he can do what he says, \$1,960,709,131 on June 30, 1899, to \$2,134,471,130 and will never falter in his attempt to do it. He is a man of phenomenal oratorical of \$173,762,909. The number of depositors in | power; in private and social life he is loved these mutual savings banks increased dur- and respected; in his presence and speech his influence over those who hear him is almost hypnotic; he writes poetry, but this stamp of mind does not fit one to grapple Jacob B. Turner, of Muncie, who is one | the complex affairs of state and adminisand policy that constantly arise. He is a dreamy idealist.

> "Such a man is a delightful companion an estimable member of society, but a wild bull in a china shop would not be more dangerous to the safety of the crockery than such a man would be to the safety of the state if intrusted with the management 'The experience of every farmer, every

business man and every wage-earner has taught him that every prophecy, every statement of financial economics, made and believed in by Mr. Bryan are wholly and wretchedly incorrect "I am not an advanced optimist, but I

have no fears of the ghost of a destroyed republic intruding upon my presence by reason of any Filipino episode. Mr. Schurz and Mr. Cockran forget what you do not -that in the war of the rebellion good old Horace Greeley was rent in twain and petioned Mr. Lincoln 'that the erring States might go in peace' to prevent further and useless bloodshed. The Republic was ruined, cried the chicken hearts, and the Constitution destroyed. Out of the mists came no ghosts but the old republic with new vigor and strength, passing all conjecture in its progress to the first place among nations. A people that can suppress the greatest rebellion the world ever saw and live and prosper, is not likely to be overthrown as the result of an insurrection in the Philippines, nor in the purchase of territory and establishing a government there that will protect the person and property of all well disposed persons in the newly acquired territory. The danger to the peace and prosperity of

the Republic in present conditions, comes

from men who constitute themselves walking delegates, stirring up bad blood between employer and employed, pandering to the groundless complaints of the shiftless and ne'er-do-well class, and they are in every community, inflaming the passions by sympathy with wrongs that have no real existence, teaching them the doctrine that to possess wealth makes its owner their enemy and oppressor, and that his wealth is illgotten and stained with the blood and toll and suffering of the poor. This state of feeling when it reaches its climax, means disorder, disregard of personal rights, disregard of judicial opinmeans class against class in battle array, and bloodshed to follow. I do not charge that all the men who preach Populistic doctrines intend to produce such results. but they do not take into account the character, education and instincts and lack of moral control that their audiences possess, and when evil comes, as it has come and as it will come, increasing in virulence of temper and hostility of demonstration, extending to violences and bloodshed these well-meaning persons shift the responsibility from themselves and cry they never intended such means should be used nor thought such results would fol-

SHOULD BE SUPPRESSED. "The great head of the agitators is a candidate for your suffrage. His name is William Jennings Bryan. As you desire to suppress this growing ill-feeling between

basis honorable and just to both, vote to suppress him and his doctrines and meth-

"The country is prosperous, money is plenty and good; interest has dropped to 5 per cent.; the market of our abundant crops has furnished the money to discharge old mortgages and to build new homes; labor finds employment and the laborer The train left Marion about 8:30 o'clock GEN. E. S. BRAGG EXCORIATES POP- fixes the wages. Why should you desire a change unless it be for the better and that better state you cannot hope to find in the balloon of the idealist, Bryan. "Sixteen to one lives, with all the life in

it that Mr. Bryan can give to it. The im-

perialist dodge, Croker's denouncing trusts

as the great and standing menace to our government are both tubs thrown to the whale, or as a horseman might say, they are used only to reduce the weight the 16to-1 pony shall carry in the race. "The Republican party has declared against trusts. The Bryanites say they are not honest in the declaration. Let our man get in and he will show you how to

"I regard Mr. Bryan as dangerous in the management of trusts, if given to him, as he would be in the management of finance. "Unless you can strike out and strike down, and prevent the operation of trusts, all talk about trusts would have as little force and weight as Croker's denunciation of trusts; and if you will look, Mr. Bryan, at your platform you will see that you have declared against any power, or the exercise of it, which could carry into effect any judgment for the prevention of the

"The writ of injunction is a remedial writ-a writ not so much to punish an evil as to prevent the happening of a great evil. In your studied appeal to labor organizations and in support of strikes, and to SPEECH BY A GOLD DEMOCRAT strike a blow at the Democratic President, Cleveland, you have declared and committed yourself against what you term 'government by injunction,' and without the use of that writ trusts can thrive and people can suffer. I would as soon select a stable boy with a pitchfork to perform a delicate operation upon the eye as to trust Mr. Bryan to deal with the complex and important question of trusts.

> A REMEDY FOR TRUSTS. "The remedy is easily to be found when a trust is organized to control the market and increase prices and to oppress labor and reduce the price of wages. It should be stripped of all protection which the government now gives to the raw material. Cancel its charter and its franchise under

the power recognized by the courts. "There is a cry, too, against the dangers of militarism. The Germans, whom it is attempted to frighten away from sound money, know that no such laws as are in force in Germany would be tolerated in this country for a moment.

"And imperialism. The right to purchase, or the right to acquire by conquest, cannot be denied, for it is in accordance with the doctrine of every international writer now living or who has ever lived. The name was invented because it was one that would catch the public ear and people would go brawling about imperialism who had not the least conception in the world of the meaning of the word

"What ought we do to maintain our own self-respect and preserve the respect of the nations who are beginning to look upon us as a power in the world? I answer the question in this way: Whenever you have an ugly wolf that you are holding by the ears to prevent his rending you asunder I don't believe that the proper treatment to bring him into subjection is to rub his head with cologne and violet water. But I say, punish him, even to the death, if he will not yield. The term 'syndicate' is not a word of such ominous import as the newspapers seem to make of it, from the expression used by Mr. Olney. I can say truly that if compelled to choose, as we now are, between a government by such a syndicate as Bryan, and Atlgeld, and Tillman, and men of that ilk in position to execute the wishes of their discontented and shiftless following I would flee from it sented industry, brains and business character which has enabled its members to

acquire wealth. "I can conclude no better than to us the language of my old friend, the former mayor of New York, Abram S. Hewitt, a Democrat and chosen friend of Tilden whose political integrity has never been questioned. He says: 'There is no longer any room for doubt as to the course which should be taken by men who believe in every consideration of honor, of duty and

all of us."

CLUBS FAVOR A CHANGE.

Washington and Baltimore May B Added to the Circuit Before Opening of Next Season.

BY MR. WATKINS

ALSO BY REPRESENTATIVES OF MIN-NEAPOLIS AND KANSAS CITY.

Question of Reorganization Left President Johnson-The Hartsel Case Considered.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.-After an all-day ses ion concerning routine matters the magnates of the American Baseball League got down to business late to-night and made the move that will eventually establish a new circuit for next season and change all | the services of over 150 patrolmen and of the speculation that has been brewing since last August to a realized fact. As the result of a prolonged discussion brought on by the representatives of Westernmost clubs of the present organization a vote was taken on possible admissions to next year's circuit and the vote was decidedly in favor of taking in the cities of Washclubs voted for these cities, but Minneapolis, Kansas City and Indianapolis were not favorable. A resolution was adopted leaving the investigation of the circuit in the hands of a committee, of which President Johnson was made chairman, the remaining members to be appointed by him. Mr. Johnson named Manning, of Kansas | get order out of chaos were good-humored-City, and Somers, of Milwaukee, as his ly assisted by people both inside and out-

The vote to add Baltimore and Washington to the circuit was a test one, and was not binding. All the official action taken by the magnates in the expansion matter was the appointment of a circuit commit tee, consisting of President Johnson, Somers, Comiskey and Manning. Three of like 1,000, none of whom could have felt at committee favor annexing Washington and Baltimore and dropping Minneapolis and Kansas City. The Hartsel case, which Manager Watkins, of Indianapolis, is contesting, was the first topic that came before the

state his case, and in doing so he made assertions that could not be proved or disapproved by the documents. President given a chance to state his side of the controversy. The American League magnates believe Hartsel belongs to Hart. President Johnson said: "The league cannot afford to have its contracts ignored." A short session of the board of directors the championship awarded to Comiskey's

Manning, of Kansas City, said to-night that "Bill' Everett had signed with him for next year. "Everett will be captain of the team and will play first base," said the Kansas City magnate. "He was between employer and employed, upon a sany time I send for him."

BIGGEST DEMONSTRATION

EVER GIVEN IN THIS CITY.

It Outrivaled the Street Parade Given in Honor of James G. Blaine in 1884.

FOR COL. ROOSEVELT

THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDI-DATE REVIEWED THE PARADE.

Conservative Estimate Places the Number that Passed Before

Him at 25,000.

STREETS BLACK WITH PEOPLE

THE ENTIRE LINE OF MARCH THRONGED WITH HUMANITY.

Words Are Idle in Attempting Adequate Description of the Vight Scenes.

FORMING OF THE DIVISIONS

AN IMMENSE TASK ON ACCOUNT OF THE ARMY OF MARCHERS.

Records Broken.

Most of the Vast Crowds Remained to See It All-All Parade

Number of Men in Line. First division 6,798 Second division 1,271 Third division..... 1,887 Fourth division 2,450 Fifth division 630 Sixth division 1,500 Seventh division 1,125 Eighth division..... 2,400 Ninth division 1,200 Eleventh division 2.150 Twelfth division..... 750

Events of the magnitude of the parade last night in honor of Colonel Roosevelt do true Democracy and desire to preserve its | not come very often within the limits of an principles for the benefit of those who are ordinary human life, and the people of Indianapolis and the entire State of Indiana of interest to repudiate Bryanism and all seemed alive to this fact, for not since the that it represents.' And to vote for Mc-triumphal invasion of the commonwealth Kinley and Roosevelt. And so say we have the Plumed Knight of 1884 have the by the Plumed Knight of 1884 have the

bands and drum corps..... 800

Estimated number of men composing

streets of Indiana's capital contained so many people. It may indeed be seriously doubted if the Blaine crowd exceeded last night's marvelous outpouring. In trying to estimate the number of people who were on the streets within the line of march of the Roosevelt parade, it must first be taken into consideration that practically everybody in Indianapolis who was not confined to his home by illness of some sort was abroad to act either as a critical spectator or as one of the enthusiastic participants in the

night of general rejoicing. The strangers in the city were divided into two classes-those who were here attending the carnival and remained over night to witness the pageant, and those who came to the city yesterday especially to see or take part in the event. The carnival crowd was estimated by the managers at about 10,000. The officials at the Union Station declared that a conservative calculation of the numbers brought into the city by railroad trains through the day vesterday would make the aggregate 30,000. Without fear of successful contradiction, then, it may be said that 40,000 visitors saw last night's wonderful demonstration in honor of the Republican candidate for Vice President. A conservative estimate of the throngs of human beings who were massed on each side of the marchers like solid walls throughout the passage of the parade

would be 125,000. HANDLING THE CROWDS. To handle this immense body of people several scores of extra officers, sworn in for the occasion, were constantly required. The bicycle men and a platoon of mounted police cleared the streets in front of the moving columns-that is to say, they forced the people back just far enough to permit the parade to squeeze its way through. Musicians in the parade played under difficulty-those of them that had outside positions-for their elbows were being inces-

santly jostled. Vast as the crowd was in all parts of the down-town thoroughfares it was one of the best-natured multitudes that ever assembled in one city. Efforts by the police to side of the ropes stretched along the curb-

The reviewing stand in front of the courthouse was designed to accommodate 900 people comfortably. It held something ease, and yet no complaints were heard. As showing the strong desire of pedestrians to secure a vantage point from League to-day. Mr. Watkins was asked to | that the men in charge of the reviewing Hart, of the Chicago National League the pavilion, and at its outer edge, along Club, was called into the conference and the projecting platform. Governor Mount was the first of the Roosevelt party to given a warm welcome, and survey with evident pleasure the streams was held. The accounts of the treasurer of people passing by and the throngs staand reports of officers were approved and | tioned on all sides of the place from which

PASSING OF CLUBS. The tedium of waiting for the parade to begin moving was relieved at intervals by the passage of electric cars contain clubs which were bound for the place of formation. These men were usually equip-